

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"HARVEST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1828.

No. 16.

## CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for One Dollar, and for each continuance after, Twenty-five Cents. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

## The American System.

THOSE persons to whose care Memorials upon this subject were entrusted, are desired to forward them (agreeably to a Resolution of the late County meeting of the friends of Domestic Manufactures,) to the Subscriber, Secretary of that meeting.

ROBT. G. HARPER.

## NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 25th day of February next,

## A LOT OF GROUND,

with the Improvements thereon erected, viz: a two-story Log House & log Stable, adjoining lots of John Criswell and an Alley, situate in Fairfield (Millerstown), Hamiltonban township, in said county. To be sold as the Estate of BARNAS RILEY, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on said day, on the premises, and terms made known by

A. MACK, Adm'r.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Jan. 29.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO all Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the

Administration Accounts of the estates of the deceased persons herein named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for Confirmation and Allowance, on Tuesday the 26th day of February next, viz: The account of Alexander Mack, Administrator of the Estate of Barnabas Riley, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Bowers, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Herner, deceased.

The account of Joseph Rider, Executor of the Will of Peter Oberbaugh, deceased.

The account of John Brown, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Susanna Crysher, deceased.

The account of Isaac Armstrong, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Latta, deceased.

The account of George Heagy, Executor of the Will of Jacob Heagy, deceased.

The account of James Barr, Executor of the Will of Isabella Hunter, deceased.

The account of David Horner, Executor of the Will of Mary Horner, deceased.

The account of William M'Curdy, Administrator of the Estate of James M'Curdy, deceased.

The account of David Newman, Executor of the Will of John Sterner, deceased.

The account of Lindsey Sturgeon, Administrator of the Estate of Nancy Sturgeon, deceased.

The account of William McClellan, Jr. Executor of the Will of John Arendt, deceased.

The account of William McClellan, Jr. Administrator of the Estate of David Scott, deceased.

The account of John Ehrhart, Executor of the Will of Catharine Waggoner, deceased.

The account of Henry Keagy, Administrator of the Estate of Hugh Patterson, deceased.

The further account of John Stuart, Administrator of the Estate of Ebenezer Stuart, deceased.

The account of Thomas Reed and Henry Martin, Administrators of the Estate of John Martin, deceased, who was the Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Zimmerman, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship Account of Jacob Sherrigh, Guardian of Catharine Pfoutz.

The Guardianship Account of Daniel O'Brien, late Guardian of Robert I. P. Fine.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, Reg'r.

Notary's Office, Gettysburg, Pa. No. 20, 1828.

## At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

## PAUL TROUP,

deceased, to appear at this Court, and accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth; and, being severally called, and making no answer—

## The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of said deceased, viz:—

On Abraham, John, George, Jacob, Paul, Henry, Catharine, and Emanuel Troup, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 26th day of February next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Jan. 29.

## At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight—before Daniel Sheffer, and Wm. McClean, Esqrs. Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

## CONRAD FIDLER,

deceased, to appear at this Court, and accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth; and, being severally called, and making no answer—

## The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of said deceased, viz:—

On John Fidler and Catharine Fidler, whose share is assigned to Henry Myers, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 26th day of February next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Jan. 29.

## Colonization Society.

THE Committees appointed by the Managers of the Auxiliary Colonization Society of Adams county, to solicit the co-operation of our Fellow-Citizens throughout the County, are requested to acquaint the Subscriber, with the result of their endeavors, at as early a day as convenient. By order,

R. G. HARPER, Sec'y.

Feb. 5.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to D. E. FAHNESTOCK, by Note or Book, are requested to pay the same, by the first of March next, to J. B. McPHERSON, or the Subscriber. All who neglect, may expect costs.

JOHN L. FULLER,

Att'y for the Assignees of D. E. Fahnestock.

Feb. 5.

## VENDUE.

WILL be Sold, at Public Vendue, at the residence of the Subscriber, in Cumberland township, Adams county, on Tuesday the 4th of March next, the following Property, viz:—

Horses, Cows & young Cattle, Waggon, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse-gears, Store and Pipe, a case of Drawers, Bureau, Tables, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, together with a variety of other articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

ANDREW WALKER, Jr.

Feb. 12.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB WISDAW, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same, on or before the 1st of April next. And those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ISAAC WIERMAN,

Administrator with the will annexed.

Feb. 12.

## ELECTION.

AN Election will be held at the house of Gen. Samuel White, in Petersburg, on Saturday the 8th of March next, to elect a MAJOR of the 2d Battalion of the 90th Regiment, P. M. in the room of Maj. T. T. Bonner, deceased.

T. C. MILLER, B. I.

Feb. 7.

## GETTYSBURG GUARDS!

YOU will parade, at your usual place, on Friday the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order,

J. ZIEGLER, O. S.

Feb. 12.

## TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that his

## CLOVER MILL,

Situate one and an half miles west of Littlestown, is now ready for work. The Mill being made upon an entirely new and improved plan, persons taking their Clover-seed there, may rest assured of having the most made of it, and the Seed made perfectly clean. Waggon arriving, will at all times be unloaded immediately, and work done with despatch.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Dec. 18.

## FOR SALE.

## A Valuable FARM,

SITUATE in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, deceased, Robert Galbreath and others, containing 191 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a large two-story

Brick Dwelling-house, with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop and Waggon-shed, with an Orchard, &c.; a good Spring. There are about 16 acres of Meadow, and 70 of good Timber.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to John Hersh, sen. Gettysburg, or Dan'l Longenecker, Straban township. The property will be shewn by Frederick Hoffman, on the premises.

MARTIN KELLER.

July 24.

## PENNSYLVIA LEGISLATURE

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Lehman, from the committee on inland navigation and internal improvement, to whom were referred a part of the governor's message, also the report of the canal commissioners and engineers, and sundry petitions relative to rail roads and the extension of the Pennsylvania canal, made

REPORT:

That the state by various legislative enactments, has recognized the wisdom of completing a system of internal improvement, which will make a fair distribution of benefits among all the great sections of the commonwealth and will combine practicability, economy and state importance.

The utility of canal navigation and rail roads, in promoting industry and the free exchange of the products of labor and the mind, is now universally acknowledged. Next to the establishment of schools, adapted to develop mental riches & to give permanence to our free institutions, there is nothing more interesting than the perfection of the means of interior communication. It will consolidate the varied population of Pennsylvania into one great mass, influenced by the same interests and pointing its active energies to the same objects. It will call forth all the resources of the commonwealth, and by furnishing a fund for education will ultimately expand all its moral powers. The committee will proceed to communicate the result of their anxious enquiries into the best means of completing the works commenced under the auspices of the government, the important advantages of which are now

so well understood by the people, that no petition has been presented and no voice heard in opposition.

A bill is submitted which proposes to extend the canal from Lewistown to Frankstown, on the Juniata; from Northumberland to Bald Eagle, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and from Northumberland to the N. York state line on the North Branch, from Blairsville to Johnstown on the Conemaugh; from the point where the existing contract terminates on the Delaware to Easton, and from Pittsburgh by the Beaver route to the town of Erie, on the lake. It is also proposed that not less than 25 nor more than 45 miles of each section shall be put under contract during the ensuing season. The bill provides for the location of a rail-way from Philadelphia through the city of Lancaster to Columbia, 30 miles of which are to be put under contract within the present year. This will accommodate a district of country which from its prolific soil and rich cultivation is regarded as the garden of our country. It is ascertained by the satisfactory report of Major Wilson, to which the committee beg leave to refer, that the rail road is practicable at a moderate expense and it is believed it may hereafter be judiciously extended from Columbia to York, and that a wise and equal policy will require its further extension to the west for the purpose of accommodating the populous and flourishing counties on the Southern boundary and connecting them with our own commercial metropolis. The location of a rail way across the Allegheny on the Juniata route, and a contract for the necessary materials is also one of the objects of the bill. The question whether the improvement in contemplation between the Swatara and Columbia or the mouth of the Conestoga, shall be by canal or rail way is referred to the decision of the next legislature. It is further provided that scientific examinations shall be made with a view of improving the Monongahela and of connecting the Raystown branch of the Juniata with the Conemaugh.

In relation to the probable cost of extending the system of internal improvement, the committee have great satisfaction in stating, that the experience of last year, furnishes the aid of facts in corroboration of former estimates. It is indeed true, that from the durable principles on which the sections provided for in the law of 1826 are constructed, from building high and broad walls on account of the size and force of the streams, from the policy of incurring a heavy expense for the purpose of creating water power, from the necessity of erecting an additional aqueduct to accommodate the western emporium, and from the construction of large basins to facilitate trans-shipment and trade: from these and other causes, the cost of the sections first commenced will exceed the sum originally in contemplation.

The commissioners however, have since the passage of the law of last year, put about one hundred and sixty miles under contract; and from the prices at which the work has been in part completed, and at which the remainder has been contracted for, the estimate for the whole is less than eleven thousand dollars per mile. This includes larger and more expensive dams and aqueducts than will be necessary in the further progress of the work. As respects some part of the work not yet under contract, the committee believe that they may be executed for less than the estimates, which are predicated upon higher prices both for labor and materials than those at which they can now be procured.

The confidence the committee have that the cost of the works hereafter to be executed will not exceed the estimates of the engineers, is confirmed by the experience of our sister states. The executive of N. York, in a recent communication to the legislature, says "the Erie and Champlain canals have cost between twenty and thirty thousand dollars a mile, and this enormous expenditure will never occur again. All the mysteries of such operations are developed and all the difficulties diminished, and it may be confidently pronounced that the maximum expense of any given canal will not exceed ten thousand dollars a mile, unless it passes over high mountains, by locks, inclined planes or deep cuttings, or under them by extensive tunnels." The report of the canal commissioners of Ohio to the legislature now in session, says "the final cost of that part of the Ohio canal which has been put under contract, will fall considerably short of the sum at which its cost was originally estimated."

In the bill now submitted it is proposed to appropriate the sum of two millions of dollars.

The committee are aware that among our most prudent citizens there are some who regard with apprehension the temporary increase of the public debt which will be incident to the vigorous prosecution of internal improvement. A public debt is indeed a mortgage upon the estates of the people, and when incurred in support of ambitious wars or wasteful luxury, is justly deprecated. The aggregate wealth of the community is believed to be not less than eight hundred millions of dollars. It may be asked whether a temporary incumbrance for the completion of the noblest of works, ought to impede the march of the spirit of improvement? The suggestion of schemes of finance are not within the sphere of this committee, but it may be remarked that the bank stock and other property in the possession of the government, together with the part of the debt due from individuals which will soon be paid, far exceeds the whole of the present debt. The permanent sources of revenue will also constantly increase by the trade which the improvements will nourish and sustain. The money paid by auctioneers in Philadelphia, during the last year, would of itself, be adequate to the payment of the market rate of interest on more than \$3,500,000. The vast amount of shares which the state holds in turnpike, bridge, and canal companies will be rendered productive by the increase of population, commerce, and wealth. It is said that the internal navigations of England are three thousand miles in length, and that two thousand miles of rail road are completed, or in progress towards completion. Notwithstanding these facilities for heavy transportation upon a territory not much greater than Pennsylvania, the turnpike roads, which are eighteen thousand miles in length, are enlivened by travellers and light carriages. The tolls which are collected are represented to be nearly a million of pounds sterling. From these facts, the committee confidently predict that the day is not far distant when under the influence of the canal system, the turnpikes and bridges of Pennsylvania will become a productive state capital.

In looking for relief from taxation, and ultimately of furnishing an ample fund for education and for the extinction of the public debt, the committee mainly rely upon the productiveness of the canals and rail roads.

In forming estimates of the revenue, which will accrue from future canal tolls, our own experience and that of New York, will be safe guides. The Schuylkill mines are not yet in full operation, nor has the Union or the State Canal as yet been tributary to the commerce of the Schuylkill navigation. The tolls and water rents of 1827, were, however, \$64,000. Such is public confidence in the work as a profitable concern, that the subscription of \$50,000 of the state to the stock may now be sold above par at the exchange in Philadelphia. The tolls of the New York canals for 1827 were \$839,000, and were supplied chiefly by the traffic of the country on the borders of the canals. The Governor of New-York, in his message of last year says, "It is presumed to be a general rule of easy application and execution, that the cost of the repairs and superintendence of a canal ought not to exceed one tenth of its gross income." If we deduct one-tenth, or \$85,900 from the gross income of 1827 it will leave \$773,000 as the profits. This sum, at the market rate, would pay the interest on about seventeen millions of dollars. The New York canals are in length 427 miles, & in their whole course meet with no coal and little iron. The Pennsylvania improvements will be of much greater extent and will pass through a country rich with coal and iron, and salt, and lime, and prolific in every thing necessary for clothing, or food, or habitation. They will reach the western waters, possessing 20,000 miles of boat navigation, and they will proceed to intersect the Ohio canal, the practicability of which was ascertained during the last summer by scientific examinations. Profiting by the sagacity of the statesmen who purchased the triangle on the lake, they will extend to Erie, and having an advantage over New York in climate, they will contend for the future commerce of the great inland seas. In the contemplation of all the facts relative to the tonnage, which will pass upon the Pennsylvania improvements, the obvious deductions of reason are, that the tolls which will be gathered



upon the Pennsylvania canal and rail roads, may before the lapse of many years extinguish the public debt, and instead of a burden, the improvements will prove a rich legacy to future generations.

The committee cannot avoid advertising especially to the resource Pennsylvania has in coal, the most valuable of all articles as tonnage for canals or rail way. The engineers of the Lehigh coal and navigation company, have made a calculation to shew, "that the coal trade, when the population within ten miles of tide are supplied, will pay to Pennsylvania four millions of dollars annually, in the shape of tolls on the improvements, in addition to the profits of the coal dealers, and the support of an immense mining and transporting population, with their mechanics and families." If this estimate is exaggerated, it is at least countenanced by the fine properties of the Pennsylvania coal, and the varied uses to which it may be applied. In industry and the arts, in wealth and population, our country cannot long be in the rear of any nation. It is said there are annually brought into use in Great Britain, twenty millions of tons of coal, and the consumption of London alone, exceeds a million of tons. The West Indies, and perhaps France, will hereafter consume Pennsylvania coal. The market of the U. States, is open from Maine to New Orleans, and at this time Pennsylvania coal is carried by inland navigation more than one hundred miles to Philadelphia, and thence carried by sea to Richmond, and on account of its superior quality is consumed there within a few miles of the Virginia coal mines.

In conclusion, the committee will remark, that the bill they have framed, is grounded on the principle contained in all the bills relating to a general system of improvement which for many years in succession, were argued in the legislature. This principle was finally adopted, in the law of March 27th, 1824, when a new era commenced in Pennsylvania. The law alluded to, as well as the modifications of it, made by succeeding legislatures, and under which the present commissioners are acting, directed surveys and examinations of all the great lines of communication which were then deemed practicable, and adapted to unfold the riches of the interior, and afford an easy and cheap communication with the west. It was also a primary object of the legislature, to make our own sea-port the general emporium of trade and commerce. This system, after mature reflection has been commenced by the board of canal commissioners, and is sustained by the voice of the people. It is happily adapted to prevent any obstruction from the rivalry of contending interests, and is in accordance with the general interests of the commonwealth. It is demanded alike by justice and expediency, and is consonant to the genius of republican government, which looking to equality of taxation, regards with an equal eye the feelings, wishes and interests of the whole community.

In a recent debate in the Legislature of New York, upon a law to suppress duelling, Mr. GRANGER observed:—"That it seemed consummately ridiculous to be legislating against the crime of duelling, when at the same moment, an immense party in the United States (if they themselves could be believed, an immense majority of the people of the United States) are seeking to elevate to the Chief Magistracy of the country, one who has always shown himself to be governed by the laws of this rude code of honor."

The Canal Commissioner, A. Laycock, Esq. gives notice that Nathan Waldo, John Wiley, and Thomas O'Brien, contractors on the line of Canal near Pittsburgh, have absconded, after receiving money for their contracts, without paying those who have done the work.

**Fatal Duel.**—We regret to state (says the Georgia Recorder,) that on Tuesday week, a duel was fought on the west side of the Chatoochie, in the neighborhood of Fort Mitchell, between Thomas E. Burnside, Esq. of Columbia county, and Geo. W. Crawford, Esq. of Augusta, in which the former was shot through the body at the third fire, and died on the spot. Mr. Crawford, we understand, received no injury.

**Economy.**—Since the Jackson party elated by their majority in Congress, have boastfully declared they would stand responsible for the acts of that body, it is but just that on them should be laid that censure of betraying the interests of their constituents. Although this body has been in session for two months, at an expense of nearly ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, but one act has been passed and that one is an appropriation of five hundred and seventy eight thousand and three dollars to defray their own salaries and expenses.

**The Washington Telegraph of Saturday,** contains a mere sketch of the able speech delivered by Mr. Sergeant on that day. The following paragraph is the conclusion of the sketch. "Mr. Sergeant examined at great length the qualifications of military men, pointed out their merits as compared with civilians. He said, that Washington was taken from the first Congress to command the armies, and that he united in his own character civil and military qualifications to an extraordinary extent. But he insisted that military qualifications may exist without civil. He did not mean to discuss the merits of Caesar, nor of Cromwell, nor of Napoleon; but he would barely remark, that Cromwell put down a Parliament whose power opposed his; and another soldier put down his in all due time. The civil liberties of England were not established till the year 1688; and that was done, not by soldiers, but by great lawyers and eminent statesmen. What soldier, he asked, what mere military man effected that moral revolution in England? A vast deal was done by Washington; but our liberties were established by a band of sages, who assembled in the Continental Congress. General Washington, it is true, fought for them, and fought well; he gave their efforts in civil affairs all the aid of his military talents. Not what Cromwell gave to England—not what Caesar gave to Rome—not what Napoleon gave France. They only conferred upon their country a military despotism, more odious than any that had preceded. In this country we received from the hands of these sages a firm constitution, founded on the voice of the people. This nation was as much indebted to these sages as to the soldiers who fought the battles of the revolution. In making these remarks on military talents as contrasted with civil qualifications, he did not mean to reflect on the distinguished individual (General Jackson) who had been honored—ay, highly honored; by the vote he received at the last Presidential election. He had deserved well of his country, and so had his great competitor. He knew not what the result of the contest would be, but time would disclose that event—time which judges all men, and all measures, however obscured by the prejudices of the day. He was not desirous to inflict a wound upon the character or feelings of either of these men, for he was perfectly willing to leave the decision of the question to the great body of the people."

The great argument of the Jacksonians for the election of their favorite to the Presidency, is, that the office is due to him as a reward for the services he has rendered the country; not that he is fit for the office, but that the office is fit for him; as if it were not the good of the nation that should be consulted, but the good of the individual.

**Alabama.**—By a recent census of this State, it appears that the whole number of the inhabitants is 244,041. Of this number 91,508 are slaves, and 555 free people of color. The same State, in 1820 contained 127,901 inhabitants; showing an increase, in seven years, of 116,140. The increase of slaves, in the same time is 49,429, and the decrease of people of color 16. We believe that no other State in the Union, except Ohio, shows so rapid an increase of population.

By a late enumeration of the white male inhabitants of the state of Ohio, above 21 years, as returned by the Clerks of the different counties in 1823 and 1827, it appears that the white male inhabitants above the age of 21, amounted to 124,635, in 1823, and in 1827 to 145,745—making an increase in four years of 21,110. Two or three small counties not having made returns are not included.

**Quakers.**—We have never read a more elegant or a more just eulogium than the following notice of the Quakers. It is contained in a note to one of Lawrence's lectures, a work recently published in Salem, Mass. "If I regard them as a religious sect, or as a body of citizens, whether I look to their private or public conduct, I hold the Quakers in the highest respect. As Christians they entertain no untelligible articles of faith; they waste no time in splitting the hairs of theological controversy; their singular and honorable distinction is practical Christianity, evinced in blameless lives, in renouncing all force and violence in endeavoring to fulfil literally the Gospel precepts of peace and good will, in active benevolence, in unremitted personal as well as pecuniary co-operation in all measures calculated to diminish the amount of human misery and suffering, and to improve the condition of their fellow creatures. These truly Christian merits would redeem much heavier sins than an adherence to the plain and simple garb, and the unceremonious language of George Fox and William Penn."

**Outrageous Prizes.**—Captain Robert and Mr. Kellogg, Supercargo of the schr. Ben Alam, arrived at New York on Saturday last, having made their escape from Panama at the risk of their lives. Their account of the transaction is, that they arrived off the harbor of Chagres, in October last, where they disposed of a part of their cargo, paid all the duties and port charges, and after clearing the schooner and being ready for sea, (with the exception of taking in a little ballast which they had contracted for and expected on board immediately,) they were boarded by an officer and twenty-five men. The officers and crew of the schooner were confined below and extremely ill-treated; the schr. taken into the port, where she was, with the cargo, condemned, and the Captain and Supercargo condemned to six years labor on the public works, and all without their being brought before any tribunal of justice, or allowed a hearing, and they are left, at this moment, entirely in the dark, not knowing what they were accused of, and utterly ignorant of having done any thing contrary to the laws of Colombia. As the transaction has been represented to our Government, it is hoped steps will be immediately taken to inquire into it.

**New York, Feb. 7.**  
**From New Orleans.**—By the Kentucky, we have our files of papers to the 22d of January, inclusive. The papers do not contain any thing of importance. A duel took place on the 19th January, between a Mr. Vaux, and Judge Leonard, which proved fatal to the former—he survived but two minutes. An Administration meeting had been held at Natchez, and a circular issued to those who are opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson, to attend a general meeting, to be held in Natchez, on the 23d January. The Mercantile Advertiser, of January 18th, says: "Our intelligence from the state of Mississippi is such, that we now begin to calculate that she will join Louisiana in sustaining the National Administration. This is unexpected to many, from the circumstance that some of her public men have attempted to drag her into the Opposition ranks, where she now stands by the public conduct of her Representatives. The Administration party forms no inconsiderable portion of that State—as Natchez, Port Gibson, Pearl River, Vicksburg, and other places, well attest."

**Tobacco.**—In his last message to the Legislature, Governor Clinton recommended the cultivation of tobacco, in the State of N. York, as a profitable crop. A writer in the Rochester Daily Telegraph, mentions, as the result of an experiment made by him last Summer, that it is a more productive crop than any now raised in the Western counties of the State. He is confident that our soil and climate are both well adapted for raising the high priced yellow tobacco, but not so good for dark low priced Tobacco, (used for chewing) as the Southern States.

**GREENSBURG, Feb. 8.**  
**The Grand Hunt.**—Took place on Tuesday last, agreeably to previous notice. The day was unusually fine, and a vast concourse of citizens of Hempfield, Unity, Derry, Salem and several other townships, turned out with promptness and alacrity. The line, though a very extended one, and a great part of it having to travel over a rough, broken country, closed in with a precision and order highly creditable to all concerned. While moving from the outer to the inner circle, we suppose it had somewhat the appearance of hostile armies approaching each other, but with this difference, these were armed with trumpets and clubs, instead of fire arms. The sight was very amusing, and the poor Foxes, though a cunning animal, appeared not to know what to do, as they were as often seen pursuing the dogs as the dogs them. How many were actually taken is doubtful, as it is thought some were carried off by the boys that were not counted. Twenty-five positively, and thirty-one or two probably, were taken; four or five Pheasants, and a number of Rabbits. Several Foxes and one Bear escaped before the lines were closed. It is thought there were upwards of two thousand persons on the ground, of all ages and sexes. Nothing that we know of, occurred to mar the harmony and good order that universally prevailed, and the company dispersed at an early hour to their respective homes, all appearing well pleased with the hunt.

**"Let us alone."**—The following is a beautiful commentary on the maxims of his majesty, king "Let us alone." The brig Ganges sailed from Baltimore a few days ago with a cargo consisting of eight hundred bales of domestic goods, chiefly of Baltimore manufacture, worth about one hundred thousand dollars. Now, at least two thirds of this value has passed into the hands of the farmers and planters of the U. States, for the sale

istence of labor and materials used. We count the latter as passing into the general profit of our country as much as the former; for if the domestic cotton manufacture had not been built up by the protection afforded the material for such goods, for the supply of South America, would have been of East India product.

How do such things laugh at the prophecies of Mr. Cambreleng, and his calculations about the enormous advances that, he said, would follow the protection of domestic manufactures of cotton! verily, verily, this single case has more of argument in it than all the books he ever made, and is worth the whole "Boston report!" Here are \$100,000 worth of our "ruinously" protected manufactures, sent to the South Sea to compete with British capital, experience and skill, with no other advantage than the better quality and cheapness of our goods! To us it is a glorious triumph of practical truth over wild speculation—of fact over theory, of common sense over calculation! not excepting such as have been made by modest gentlemen calling themselves "chambers of commerce."

**Reward of Folly.**—In a frolic a few days since, at a country store, a few miles from Boston, two of the party challenged two others to drink as many glasses of brandy as they would guzzle down gills. The pledge was accepted, and the challengers succeeded in disposing of five gills, and their companions five glasses each. The first two became so intoxicated that they could not leave the store, and were permitted to remain until morning, when one was found to have breathed his last! The others set out for their homes at rather a late hour, and were so inebriated and heedless, that they spent the whole night in a fruitless search for their dwellings; at some distance from which, day-light exposed them, pale, exhausted and spiritless.

We are informed that the Visiting Committee of the Society of Berks county, auxiliary to the Philadelphia Bible Society, have finished their labors; and the result has been, after great care in avoiding imposition, the discovery of two hundred and fifty-five families destitute of the Scriptures.

**Ohio Legislature.**—In the Ohio Legislature there are 25 lawyers and 53 farmers. The Senate does not contain one native of the soil, the House contains two. Pennsylvania furnishes 37 members, nearly a third of the whole number. All the New England States, 26; Virginia 20; and Ireland 4.

**From the London Saturday Times.**  
**THE LATE EVENTS IN PARIS.**  
The massacre near Manchester, a few years since, was much talked of in England; but when compared with the cold-blooded assassinations at Paris, it sinks to nothing. At an early hour in the evening of Monday, 26th November, small groups, composed of boys, paraded down the rue St. Martin, the rue St. Denis, and the rue St. Honore, and where the houses were not illuminated, bawled out for lamps. It is not denied that they threw stones; but, so far from damage being incurred, there were not half-a-dozen windows broken in the rue St. Denis. All accounts agree that these provocators might have been easily arrested, which was so far from the case, that detachments of gendarmerie, whom they met, let them pass quietly, and only seemed to wreak their vengeance on the unarmed spectators, the greater part of whom were drawn to the rue St. Denis by curiosity. The fact strengthens the supposition that these miscreants were employed by the police to create a disturbance. About ten on the first night, reports of all sorts were spread about of the events which had taken place in the rue St. Denis, and an immense crowd flocked thither. Their attitude was not at all menacing; but when it became known that the soldiery were coming, they took away the scaffolding from a house under repair, to form a barrier for their protection. The rue St. Denis at this part is very narrow, and, from the numbers collected, it was impossible to escape; when a sudden order was given for the troops to attack them on all sides, not the least resistance was offered; and the defenceless men, and even women collected, were exposed to the fire of the infantry. The gendarmes called to the people at the windows to retire; and where they were not obeyed, fired at them without hesitation. The *Moniteur* asserts that the people were summoned to retire; but where the massacre took place on Monday, it is certain that not one-tenth of the assemblage were aware of it; the fact is, that the soldiery, in many instances, cut down people endeavoring to escape, and were inattentive to the cries of mercy on every side. Eight persons were killed on the first night; and the number of wounded was very considerable. One would have thought

the lamentable example of Monday night would have kept people away from the danger; but when the succeeding disturbance occurred the mob was much more considerable, and the carnage really dreadful. The troops kept up a regular fire on the people, who, as in the first instance, offered no resistance; their curiosity was so strongly excited, that they could not keep away; and when the mob became dense and the military arrived, it was impossible to escape. One gendarme was killed, and it is asserted that 80 soldiers were wounded. At least 50 of the people were killed, including Monday and Wednesday; and the number of wounded must have been frightful.

**WAR ON THE CONTINENT.**  
The London Times, in referring to the recent despatches from Constantinople, says, "Should the Turk refuse obstinately to comply with the proposals of the Allies, it is presumed there can be little difference of opinion upon the line which policy as well as all higher considerations require the Allies to pursue; and the Sultan and his counsellors will then have themselves to blame for the results, should these be to advance the armies of Russia upon Constantinople, while our forces annoy and blockade it by sea. The English share in such hostilities must necessarily be confined to a limited scale of operation, and a proportionably moderate one of expense." It is to be inferred from this, that, notwithstanding the tone of defiance assumed by the Sultan, and his demands for indemnity and apology, there is some hope that he may accede to the proposition, for it appears that the very day the Drogmans received the notification from the Reis Effendi he sent a note to the Austrian Internuncio, requesting the mediation of Austria, and protesting their desire to remain at peace, notwithstanding the affair at Navarin. It is not, therefore, upon a review of the whole matter, so very certain that war must inevitably result, for although the conditions demanded by the Sultan must be rejected, nevertheless, the door of mediation being opened by Austria, the terms may be so modified as to be acceptable. The Divan is not rash; rashness in council is not characteristic of the Turkish cabinet. What can they expect in declaring war against Russia, France and England, when Russia, single handed, is too powerful for them? The Dardanelles, on the one side, will be blockaded by the allied squadrons; the Black Sea will be guarded by a Russian fleet; the army of the Pruth will cross the borders, and march on Constantinople—and there ends the sovereignty and power of the Grand Seigneur in Europe. But this war is not a desirable thing on the part of either of the powers, if we except Russia; Austria and France do not desire to see Russia strengthened (already too powerful) by new possessions, England does not wish to see a powerful French fleet on the ocean, nor will the expenses of this war be very popular. Altogether as their is so much reason to avoid it, we shall not be surprised if final propositions are made for the pacification of the affairs of Greece, through the influence of Austria. A few days longer will settle the question.

**The New Tariff.**—The following is a hasty comparison of the existing, the rejected, and the proposed Tariffs. The rejected Tariff of 1826, fixed on woollens the minima of 50 cents, from 40 cents to \$1.50, from \$1.50 to \$2.50, and from \$2.50 to \$4, imposing a duty of 33 per cent. on each, to be taken to have cost the square yard, the highest sum named for each minimum. The new Tariff proposes a duty of 16 cents the square yard, on cloths not exceeding 50 cents the yard—on those not exceeding \$1.40 cents—not exceeding \$2.50, \$1—duty ad valorem on the minimum valuation—on those not exceeding \$4, 40 per cent—above \$4, 45 per cent. By the existing Tariff, wool pays 30 per cent. ad valorem. It would pay in the new Tariff 40, and in two years 50 per cent. in addition to 7 cents a pound. Imported woollens are now generally chargeable with 33 per cent. ad valorem. Pig Iron now pays 50 per cent. The new Tariff increases it to 62½—bar iron is increased from 80 to 87 per ton. Hoops, sheet, slit and rolling iron, &c. from 3 cents to 3½ per lb. Steel, from \$1 to \$1.50 per 112 lbs. Molasses from 5 to 10 cents per gallon. Hemp from 35 to 45, and in three years to \$60 per ton. Flax from 15 per cent. to the same as hemp. Duck from 15 per cent. to 9 cents the square yard. Spirits from 42 and 48 cents per gallon—10 cents added.

The Governor of this Commonwealth, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of Eliza March, of Lancaster county, charged with the murder of her own child.





# The Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG, FEB. 20.

**Fire.**—On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. the Hatter-shop of William, Saddler, in Tyrone township, took fire while the family were at supper, and when first discovered, the fire had made such rapid progress, that all their efforts to extinguish it, proved unavailing. Mr. John Abbott, one of the workmen, in attempting to get some of his clothes from the Shop, while on fire, was, awful to relate, burned to death!

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has issued his writ, ordering an election to be held in Franklin county, on Wednesday the 27th inst. to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the death of Col. Robeson. The Jacksonites have nominated Ludwig Heck, as their candidate. The friends of the Administration held a meeting on Friday last, but we have not learned whom they have selected.

Mr. Guy Baxan, of Philadelphia county, one of the gentlemen nominated as Electors, by the Adams Convention, which met at Harrisburg, on the 4th ult., declines serving—not because he is opposed to the election of Mr. Adams; but for the following reason:

“For the last ten or twelve years I have withdrawn myself from the busy world, and been living retired on my farm, having declined entering into the political contests of the Union; and therefore cannot consent to serve in the above capacity.”

**Circuit Courts.**—The Judges of the Supreme Court, have ordered that Circuit Courts be held in the following counties:

Adams, on the 4th Monday (28th) of April next, to continue two weeks.

Cumberland, on the 1st Monday (7th) of April next, to continue two weeks.

York, on the 3d Monday (21st) of April next, to continue two weeks.

York Gd.

LANCASTER, Feb. 15.

The boat of the Stage between this and Philadelphia, was cut open, near the latter place, on the nights of Thursday week, and of Sunday last, and several trunks stolen therefrom; among them, we regret to say, was that of our highly respected townsman Judge Rogers. Fifty dollars reward is offered by the Proprietors of the Stage, for the arrest of the thieves and the restoration of the property stolen.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.

**Latest from Peru.**—A Commercial friend has politely placed in our hands files of late Peruvian papers, received by the ship Peruvian, Capt. Holbrook, arrived here last evening from Valparaiso, in the short passage of 79 days. The Chilean Minister to the United States, his suite, and several naval officers, came passengers in the Peruvian. Not having received the papers until a late hour last evening, we have been able merely to take a glance at their contents. The Peruvian Mercury of October 17, treats as an idle rumor the report which had been circulated in Lima, that Bolívar had gone to Quito, with troops. But even admitting that there were some truth in the report, that Journal seems to entertain no serious apprehensions; but expresses full reliance on the vigilance of the government, and the justice of their cause. The “Mercury” of Valparaiso, of Nov. 17th, contains a communication expressing great fears that new chains are in preparation for Peru, and apprehensions that their liberties may fall a sacrifice to the intrigues of tyranny, and states it as the opinion of the writer, that on the first movement against Peru, Chile should assist her with 3000 men to repress the ambition of Bolívar. The “Peruvian Mercury” of the 24th October, contains the proceedings of the Congress on the 22d, but nothing of particular moment.

CARACAS, Dec. 5.

Venezuela, at this moment, presents a very mournful and dreadful aspect. The rebel chiefs Caceres and Centeno have combined their forces, and given battle to the celebrated Burro Negro. After an obstinate conflict, the republican soldiers were completely routed, with considerable loss, both in killed & wounded. This defeat has highly incensed the public authorities here, and induced them to take the most active measures to arrest the progress of the victorious bandits. All the disposable military, have been despatched in pursuit of the enemy, with orders to lay waste the country, and compel the

mountaineers to desert and burn their habitations, in order that every retreat be cut off from the malefactors. Different factions have risen up in the plains, disturbing the tranquility of the interior, but owing to the vigilance and promptitude of their government, several of the revolters have been conducted prisoners to this city, and shot. Among other executions which we daily witness, I have to mention that of the famous Col. Ramirez, in the seventieth year of his age. This intrepid commander, with a small chosen band, wandered for years through the adjacent mountains, making occasional descents upon the lowlands, where he carried on a species of predatory warfare, until surprised and taken, the other day, in the vicinity of Cumana. His last hour arrived, he knelt down calmly, and in the midst of an immense crowd of spectators, assembled to behold this awful scene, bravely met his fate.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 19.

**Sunday School Union.**—The bill to incorporate the American Sunday School Union, received its quietus in the Senate yesterday. On Friday last it came up in committee of the whole, Mr. Herbert in the chair. It was advocated by Mr. Duncan, and opposed by Messrs. Burden and Powell in speeches, which for eloquence and sound reasoning, have rarely been equalled in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Mr. Burden, in the course of his remarks, reviewed the rise and progress of christianity, and described its effects when unconnected with state government, in an able and masterly manner. The committee rose without taking a vote on its passage, and on Saturday it was again under consideration. Messrs. Rowland and Brown, supported it with much zeal, in speeches of considerable length, and Messrs. Powell and Wise, as zealously opposed it. The committee again rose, reported progress, and yesterday (Monday) the first section was negatived without debate; and on the question, will the Senate agree to the report of the committee of the whole, the yeas were 21—nays 9. The bill is therefore lost.

The following are the Yeas & Nays:

YEAS.—Messrs. Audenried, Burden, Hamilton, Hawkins, Herbert, Hunt, Kelley, Kerlin, Knight, Leech, Miller, Ogle, Powel, Ray, Reiff, Ryon, Schall, Scott, Seltzer, Sullivan, Wise.—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brown, Duncan, Fullerton, Garber, Hay, Logan, Moore, Rowland, Sturgeon, (Speaker).—9.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14.

**Turnpike Lottery Bill.**—In the Senate, the bill, an act authorizing a lottery for the payment of the debts due by turnpike road companies in which the state holds stock, was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Sullivan in the chair. The committee rose without deciding on the bill; and was discharged from its further consideration. This day the bill will, therefore, come before the Senate on a second reading.

**Banks.**—Two new Banks have had acts passed for their incorporation, during the present session, and bills are on the files for the incorporation of two more, to wit, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Chester county, to be located at Downingtown, and the Union and Canal Bank, of Middletown, Dauphin county. An application has been made, for a bank, to be established at Athens (Tioga Point,) in Bradford county.

The State Legislature goes on in a very business like way, passing upon bills, without saying much concerning them. The number acted on is unprecedented at this period of the session. They have been, however, mostly bills of a private or local nature. There are yet some very important bills on the files.

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill providing for Mrs. Susan Decatur and others, was passed. The report from the Select Committee to which the revival of the rules of the Senate was referred, was taken up, and the amendments proposed by them were adopted.

The House of Representatives were occupied from the time when the presentation of petitions and reports terminated, until half past 6 o'clock, in a discussion which grew out of a report of the Committee on Military Affairs, on the subject of the Courts Martial at Mobile. The report acquits General Jackson and the Court. A motion was made by Mr. Hamilton, the chairman of the Committee, to print the report, together with the documents from the War Department, as they had been arranged by the Committee. This led to a long discussion. The motion was resisted with much force by several members; and Mr. Storrs moved to strike out so much of the resolution as provided that the report should be printed together with the documents.

A motion was made by Mr. Beecher to postpone the further consideration of the discussion till Monday, which was negatived by a vote of 110 to 71. The amendment of Mr. Storrs was also negatived by a vote of 107 to 82. Mr. Wickliffe then moved the previous question, which was carried, and the resolution was ultimately adopted by a vote of 108 to 59.

Our readers will bear in mind the suggestion we threw out a few days since, that it was the intention of the Committee on Military Affairs to keep back the documents from the War Department, until a report to whitewash Gen. Jackson could be prepared to accompany them to the world. The proceedings of yesterday justified our suspicions. The report was made; it whitewashes the General, and it was ordered to be printed in connection with the documents. It is intended to send this report abroad as an acquittal of Gen. Jackson, by the House of Representatives; when, in fact, the House has passed no opinion on the report. The proceedings of yesterday are of a character to alarm every reflecting citizen. The rules and practice of the House have been entirely overthrown, for the purpose of serving party views and personal ambition. The very men who last year cried out so indignantly against the application of the previous question to stifle debate, have now applied it themselves, to stop short a discussion which was calculated to place in a strong light the violations of precedent and propriety by which the views of the party were to be effected. We call upon all patriotic and intelligent citizens to reflect on these proceedings, and to estimate before the next elections, the benefits which the country has derived from a Jackson majority in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

The Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures (Mr. MALLARY) yesterday submitted to the House of Representatives an amendment to the bill lately reported on the subject of the Tariff, which he intends to move in committee of the whole, when that bill shall be taken up for consideration. It is well known that the bill, as reported, meets the decided disapprobation of the real friends of the manufacturing interests, in several of its provisions, and especially in those relating to wool and woollens. The recommendation of the Harrisburg Convention, on these heads, it is believed, gave universal satisfaction; and Mr. Mallary has accordingly suggested those recommendations as a substitute for the clause reported by the Committee. There are several other provisions of the bill, the sole tendency of which is to defeat the whole object sought by the manufacturers and farmers, which will hereafter come up for discussion.

Mr. Niles, the very able and indefatigable friend of the American system, gives it as his deliberate opinion, that no bill “with a view to the protection of agriculture and manufactures,” will pass at the present session of Congress; and proposes that the bill just reported on the subject, and an outline of which we give to day, be called “an act to prohibit the manufacture of certain woolen goods in the U. States, and prevent the increase of sheep, and for other purposes.” Mr. Niles doubtless refers to the enormous duty proposed on wool, which will so enhance the price of the raw material to the manufacturer, that he cannot make his own clothes as cheap as they can be imported. Consequently he must be ruined in the competition, or else will not attempt it all—and so in either case, the whole system tumbles to the ground and foreign manufacturers prevail.

Lewistown, Feb. 7.

**The Juniata Canal.**—The work on this canal progresses rapidly, many sections are more than half completed. The sections in the narrows appear to get on slower than the rest; this is occasioned in a great measure, by the high water, which has prevented the work from going on. The Juniata has not been frozen over this season, and ever since the middle of December, has been in what is termed by boatmen, “good arking order.” We saw five arks pass down on Tuesday last. This is the first winter, in the recollection of our oldest citizens that the river has remained clear of ice.

**Dreadful Storm at Buffalo, (N. Y.)**—We learn, from the Gazette, that on Sunday evening, the 27th ult., a gale commenced, more in the character of a tornado than any thing else, which continued to rage during the night and till the middle of the next day, laying the whole of the lower village under water, and driving on shore steamboats and schooners in promiscuous confusion. The Pier, at the entrance of Buffalo Creek, has been very much injured, and also the sloop lock and dam at Black Rock.

**New York Canals.**—The length of the Erie and Champlain Canals, is 433 miles—their cost \$7,500,000—or rising \$7,000 dollars per mile. The tolls received for the last year \$849,000. The interest of the Canal debt, expenses of collecting, repairs, &c. during the same time, 798,000 dollars. Surplus towards reducing the principal of the debt, 61,000 dollars.

**Reign of Fortune.**—The Macon (Geo.) Telegraph of the 28th ult. mentions that the drawing of the Monticello Academy Lottery, in that state, was completed on the 10th ult. On that day, the highest prize (\$3000) came out, against a ticket held by an old Negro fellow, the property of C. Cargile, Esq. and was owned jointly by himself, his two sons, and two sons in law, who had appropriated a dollar a piece in the purchase of the ticket.

**Gaming.**—In New Orleans there are six gambling houses, each of which pays the corporation 5,000 dollars annually for its license; and there are two additional houses, each of which pays 1500 dollars. By a statement in the Louisiana Courier, it appears the expenses of the eight houses amount altogether to 127,656 dollars per annum, & that each of them makes a nett profit of ten thousand dollars. Of course, adding 80,000 dollars profit to the 127,656 dollars, they must extract from the citizens and strangers who play with them the enormous sum of 207,656 dollars.

It is stated that an abundant supply of bituminous coal resembling the English Liverpool coal, has been recently discovered on the Lycoming Creek in Pennsylvania. A tract of several thousand acres of this region has been lately purchased by a company of enterprising persons who are preparing to commence operations with it on an extensive scale. A small quantity of this Coal has been got out this autumn and a few tons received in N. York.—It is said to be not at all inferior to the best Liverpool. Several places are named by the Commercial Advertiser in New York, where this Coal is now used.—It has been found well adapted for generating Gas.

The sample in question, consisting of ten or twelve tons, came down the Lycoming creek, into the Susquehanna river, and thence down the river to the head of the Chesapeake Bay; in an ark—the land transportation from the mine to navigable water, being but one and a half miles.

On the 30th of January, the Legislature of Kentucky, elected a State Treasurer, Public Printer, Bank Officers, &c.—In most instances the contest turned upon the Presidential question, in which case, Administration men were uniformly elected.

We do it wisely, when we publish to our readers, that such is the cheering news from almost every county, as to remove all doubt of the state going for the administration at the next election. As for this county, [Berks,] changes take place every week amongst some of our most influential farmers in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams.

**Presidential Question.**—We are now enabled, from the reception of a large number of letters from persons whose statements may be relied on, to assure our patrons and the public, that the friends of the administration are secure in the vote of Pennsylvania. They must remember, however, that one imperative duty is left to them to perform, which is to be sure to go the polls and give in their vote.

Harrisburg Argus.

The Huntingdon Gazette of Wednesday last, says, the Bald Eagle Furnace, under the care and management of Mr. David McCormick, one of the most industrious, persevering men we know of, will, we are informed, clear, to her owners, John Gloninger & Co., during the present blast, (her first,) the sum of FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Pittsburg Administration Meeting.

A very numerous and respectable meeting of young men, friendly to the administration, was held at Pittsburg, on the 26th ult. The papers contain accounts of the most disgraceful conduct on the part of some of the Jacksonmen, who obtruded themselves upon the meeting. One of them made an “attempt to obstruct the proceedings of the meeting by making an indecent speech, until the cry of Turn him out, ran through the meeting; when he was glad to speak out without a gallant.”

A committee of vigilance of 150 was appointed, and the meeting is said to have been from 250 to 300 strong.

Penn. Int.

**Cincinnati Inspections.**—During the past year, there were inspected in this city 52,544 bbls. Flour.

**Important from Gibraltar.**  
A letter has been received in Boston, from the house of Robert Anderson & Co. dated 22d December, which states that the GRAND SEIGNIOR had DECLARED WAR against Russia, England, and France. From the respectability of this House, there can be no doubt of the truth of the statement. We have been politely favored with the above information by Messrs. C. W. & H. Bruen.

The struggle about to commence between the Porte, and England, France, and Russia, will doubtless be bloody & protracted. As to the expulsion of the Turkish power from Europe, we are satisfied the combined forces will find it no easy matter; and the idea of its annihilation is ridiculous. The armies of England and France, under Abercrombie, Bonaparte, Menou, and Kleber, did little else than mark the sand of Egypt by their footsteps; and little more can be done by the Allies, now that the Ottoman troops are acquainted with European tactics, and are headed by as brave officers as are to be found in the world. Spain appears to be resuming some kind of rank among nations, and France to be gradually emancipating herself from ecclesiastical thralldom.

## ONLY 14,100 TICKETS!

**Union Canal LOTTERY,**  
CLASS No. 2—Feb. 1828.

To be drawn on the 10th of March.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS		
1	prize of \$10,000	\$10,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,880	1,880
2	1,000	2,000
3	600	1,200
4	400	1,600
8	300	1,600
39	60	1,950
39	40	1,560
39	30	1,170
78	15	1,170
390	10	3,900
4446	5	22,230

5,051 prizes, amounting to \$56,760. Those who are anxious to have a supply of the “Needful,” are invited to call at:

## DILL'S OFFICE.

South Baltimore-street, next door to B. Gilbert's Tavern.

Where can be had a great variety of

Lucky Numbers.

Whole Ticket, \$5; Quarter, \$1 25

Half do. 2 50; Eighth, 62 1/2

Prize Tickets in all authorized Lotteries taken in payment for Tickets—and all Lottery information given gratis. Clubs liberally dealt with.

Gettysburg, Feb. 20. td

Drawing of the 37th Class Union Canal

Lottery.

39 29 24 32 43 22

## CHEAP COUNTRY STORE.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers for past favors, and hopes to be supported in future with their custom, and also informs the Public, that he has added to his former stock WINES & SPIRITS, 4th proof BRANDY, and GROCERIES of every description; also, a good assortment of

## DRY GOODS.

He will continue to receive from the cities, FRESH GOODS every thirty days— which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce, at his store in Mountpleasant township, one mile south of Mr. J. Brough's tavern.

JOHN MILLER.

Feb. 19.

N. B. Those having accounts of a longer standing than one year, are requested to settle them before the 1st of April next, as times are hard. J. M.

## Patent Plough's.

THE Subscriber informs the Farmers of Adams county, that he has obtained Mr. OGLE's right, to an improvement in the PLOUGH; and offers said Plough's for sale at his residence in Cumberland township, seven miles from Gettysburg. He also intends keeping a supply for sale at the store of M. C. CLARKSON, Gettysburg.

SAMUEL WITHEROW.

Feb. 19.

WE, the Subscribers, certify, that we have used the above Plough's, and prefer them to any we have ever had. J. Cunningham, Jacob Myers, Wm. McCurdy, Lewis Motter, Armer Bigham, John Stewart, Peter Weiker, Samuel M. Noy, Armstrong Campbell, Abraham Krise, Jr. Nicholas Moritz.

## Hunterstown Volunteers.

YOU will parade at your usual place in Hunterstown, on Friday the 20th of February, inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M. D. HOLLABAUGH, O. S. Feb. 19.



# Receipts and Expenditures OF ADAMS COUNTY.

## Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Penn.

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES yearly; We, the Commissioners of Taxes for said County, do E. PORT as follows, viz. from the fourth day of January, 1827, until the ninth day of January, 1828, both days included:

DR.

CR.

To outstanding	County Tax at former publication	Dolls. Cts.
Do.	Ground Rents in hands of J. Gourley	4102 09½
Do.	Do. C. Chritzman	72 64
Do.	Do.	1060 94
Balance of Ziegler's Bond—1827		250 00
Cash on hand at last settlement		381 06½
Ground Rents—Jan. 1828		199 00
Tax assessed for 1827		9980 84
Cash received from Miss M. McCreary, for rent		12 00
Addition to Duplicates		33 70
Fines and verdicts received of Sheriff Miller		515 36
Cash advanced by Treasurer		203 28½
		\$16,610 92½

The Tax assessed for the year 1827, is as follows:

Jacob Weidaw,	Menallen,	716 05
Caleb Beales, Jr.,	Latimore,	432 12
James Black,	Cumberland,	684 54
Samuel Deardorff,	Hamilton,	455 53
Templeton Brandon,	Huntington,	476 16
John Duffield,	Tyrone,	424 63
Robert M. Ilheny, Sen.	Straban,	709 40
James Barr,	Mountjoy,	471 78
Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	669 67
Moses Lockart,	Mountpleasant,	698 36
Jesse Seabrooks,	Hamiltonban,	691 63
Wm. Albright,	Conowago,	594 61
John Flickinger,	Berwick,	568 09
Leonard Flohr,	Liberty,	649 60
Joseph Lefevre, Sen.	Germany,	575 59
George Besacre,	Franklin,	739 06
Christian Chritzman,	Borough,	424 02
		\$9,980 84

The outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors, viz.

1818 Lewis Snowden,	Mountpleasant,	283 17½
1820 John Marshall,	Berwick,	14 89
1823 John Snyder,†	Huntington,	47 77½
Michael Snyder,†	Germany,	13 55
Michael Slagle,†	Berwick,	90 11
1824 Joseph Lobaugh,	Latimore,	18 54
1825 Adam Swope,	Borough,	125 58
Wm. Cobean,*	Cumberland,	74 47½
Samuel Witherow,*	Hamiltonban,	45 40
John Wierott,*	Germany,	47 20
1826 Jacob Sholl,*	Franklin,	192 37
John Brinkerhoff, Esq.†	Straban,	65 30
Samuel Shriver,*	Germany,	58 55
Michael Miller,	Cumberland,	59 63
Henry Bream,*	Huntington,	36 77
Caleb Beales, Jr.†	Latimore,	58 92
Jacob Bosserman,†	Liberty,	121 60
James Barr,	Mountjoy,	111 78
Jacob Weidaw,	Menallen,	221 90
Caleb Beales, Jr.†	Latimore,	322 12
James Black,†	Cumberland,	405 41
Templeton Brandon,†	Huntington,	136 16
John Duffield,†	Tyrone,	300 51
Robert M. Ilheny,	Straban,	137 01
Valentine Hollinger,*	Reading,	357 48
Moses Lockart,†	Mountpleasant,	146 20
Jesse Seabrooks,†	Hamiltonban,	434 63
Wm. Albright,†	Conowago,	344 61
Leonard Flohr,†	Liberty,	354 60
Joseph Lefevre,†	Germany,	348 59
George Besacre,†	Franklin,	409 06
Christian Chritzman,*	Borough,	80 87
		\$5,444 76½

\*Since paid in full. †Since paid in part.

By Orders paid, as follow, viz:

Auditors' pay	16 50
Grand Juries and Constables—pay	276 12
General Juries and Constables do.	1208 11
Tuition of poor children	938 87
Sheriff Miller and sundry other persons—costs	1210 07
Collectors of Taxes, fees and releases	459 39
Treasurer of Poor House funds	2000 00
Coroner—fees on Inquisitions	18 37
James G. Paxton, Esq. pay as Commissioner, 1827,	117 00
John F. Macfarlane, Esq. do.	100 50
Samuel B. Wright, Esq. do.	102 00
Clerk to Commissioners, pay, &c.	167 53
Wood for Court-house and Prison	213 52
Officers of General Election—fees	361 93
Court Crier—pay, &c.	75 06
Public Printing	202 00
Jailor—fees, &c.	564 64
Attorney General—fees	61 00
Amos Green, for building Berlin bridge, (in full)	515 25
Henry Eck do. Bridge at Delfon's Mill	129 75
Fox scalps	7 96
Road views and damages	119 75
Sheriff Miller for summoning Jurors	183 00
Sundry persons for work done in public buildings	21 41
John F. Macfarlane, for book for Commissioners' Office	1 50
T. Stevens, Esq. for money to be appropriated in sending Addison Smith to Asylum in Philadelphia	20 00
Daniel E. Fahnestock, Book for Recorder's Office	11 50
J. B. McPherson, Esq. in trust for Philadelphia prison	56 61
James Simpson, for Purdon's Digest	7 50
Bank of Gettysburg, for interest	20 84
Sheriff Miller, for releases of fines and verdicts	163 31
Amos Green, for repairing Berlin bridge, and in consideration of allowance made by Grand Jury	100 00
R. Smith, for stationary	10 23
A. Speer, medical attendance on prisoners	4 00
James White, for apprehending John Marks, Horse Thief	20 00
Prothonotary's fees	35 80
Treasurer of Water Company—rent	10 00
P. Heagy, Sheriff, for removing Marks (a convict,) to Philadelphia	113 74
Directors of Poor—pay	60 00
George Ziegler, Esq. for making Indices for Dockets	35 00
Assessors' fees	209 48
By outstanding Tax	\$444 76½
Balance on Ziegler's Bond	115 00
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	35 08
Do. do. C. Chritzman	966 94
Treasurer's salary	100 00
	\$16,610 92½

NOTE. The following Orders were issued by the Commissioners, but remain unpaid, viz.:

An Order, No. 148, in favor of the Treasurer of Poor House Funds, for \$225.	475
Do. No. 215, in favor of V. Hollinger, in trust for A. Green, for	450
Do. No. 269, in favor of Amos Green, for	1500
Do. No. 294, in favor of the Bank of Gettysburg, for	

IN Testimony, that the foregoing Statement of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a true Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our hands and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the ninth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight.

JOHN F. MACFARLANE,  
SAMUEL B. WRIGHT,  
JACOB FICKES,

ATTEST—D. HORNER, Jr. Cl'k.

## AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the Subscribers, being duly elected Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer & Commissioners of said County; and, having been sworn agreeably to law—REPORT the following to be a general statement of the said Accounts, from the third day of January, 1827, until the ninth day of January, 1828—both days included:

John B. McPherson, Treasurer, and Commissioners—in account with the County of Adams.

DR.

CR.

To outstanding tax at last settlement	\$4102 09½
Ground Rent in hands of James Gourley	72 64
Do. do. C. Chritzman	1060 94
Balance Geo. Ziegler's Bond—1827	250 00
Cash on hand, Jan. 3, 1827	381 06½
Ground Rents, Jan. 1828	199 00
Tax assessed for 1827	9980 84
Cash received of Miss M. McCreary, for rent	12 00
Addition to Duplicates	33 70
Fines and verdicts received of T. C. Miller, Sheriff	515 36
Cash advanced by Treasurer	203 28½
	\$16,610 92½

By outstanding Tax	\$444 76½
Orders paid	9949 14
Balance Geo. Ziegler's Bond	115 00
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	35 08
Do. do. C. Chritzman	966 94
Salary	100 00
	\$16,610 92½

WE further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Accounts, and certify that they are correct—and that the balance of Two Hundred and Three Dollars and Twenty-eight and one-fourth Cents, is due the Treasurer.

ROBERT M. ILHENY, Jr.  
ROBERT SMITH

Drugs, Medicines,  
Paints, Dye-Stuffs,  
CONFECTIONARY,  
GARDEN SEEDS, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber thanks his Customers for past favors, and solicits from them a continuance of their very liberal support. His Store will be kept constantly furnished with a full & choice assortment of Articles in his business, which he will be able to sell at reasonable rates.

He has supplied himself with a choice variety of

GARDEN SEEDS, which he can recommend as FRESH & GOOD. In addition to the above, he has made arrangements to have constantly on hand, an assortment of

Books & Stationery, which can be sold at moderate prices.

JOHN HERSH, Jr.

Gettysburg, Feb. 5.

FOR RENT.

A STORE ROOM.

And also a Building suitable for an OFFICE or SHOP, on the north-west Corner of the Diamond—lately occupied by D. E. Fahnestock. Inquire at this Office.

Gettysburg, Feb. 5.

THE GLORY OF CHRIST GIVEN TO THE MINISTRY;

A Sermon, preached at the Ordination of the Rev. R. B. KERR, by G. G. McLEAN, Pastor of the Gettysburg & Hill Congregations—for Sale at the Stores of R. Smith and T. J. Cooper.

Feb. 5.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Creditors of

WM. HARBAUGH,

LATE of Reading township, deceased, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due the Creditors of said deceased; and will meet for that purpose, at the house of Joseph Woods, in Berlin, on Friday the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. when and where the Creditors are requested to exhibit their claims.

WM. PATTERSON,  
SAMUEL E. HALL,  
GEORGE CLARK.

Feb. 5.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 23d of February, inst.

A TRACT OF WOODLAND

Of the First Quality,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Christian Overholtzer, Jacob Baker, and others, containing

Fifty Acres, more or less. To be sold as the Estate of JACOB HARBAUGH, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, on the premises, and terms made known by

JACOB HARBAUGH, Adm'r.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Feb. 5.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 23d of February, inst.

A TRACT OF LAND.

Situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Samuel Patterson, Jacob Miller, Daniel O'Brien and others, containing

118 ACRES, more or less, about 80 of which are cleared—the balance in good Timber. The Improvements are a

Log House & Barn, a good Apple and Peach Orchard, and a good Well at the house. The Turnpike Road leading from Carlisle to Baltimore, runs between the house and barn. To be sold as the Estate of RICHARD KITCHEN, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises. Terms of sale will be made known by

DAVID WHITE, Adm'r.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Cl'k.

Feb. 5.

FOR RENT,

Either on the Shares, or for Cash, For one or more years, from the 1st of April next,

MIDDLE CREEK Woollen Factory,

In Liberty township, Adams county. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

HENRY KEAGY.

Jan. 29.